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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/598,343	08/24/2006	Marc Peuker	59606US007	2805
32692 7590 02/08/2011 3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY PO BOX 33427 ST. BALL. MN 55122-2427			EXAMINER	
			ROSEN, ERIC J	
S1. PAUL, MN	ST. PAUL, MN 55133-3427		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3732	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			02/08/2011	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/598,343	PEUKER ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	ERIC ROSEN	3732
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 Ja</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☐ Claim(s) 20 and 24-35 is/are pending in the ap 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 20 and 24-35 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the of Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P	ate
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office		rt of Paper No./Mail Date 20110202

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 20, 25, 27, 31, 33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Broyles and in view of Dai et al (US 20070060894 A1).
- 3. Regarding claims 20, 33 and 35, Broyles discloses a delivery system 10/38 (figure 2) and 60 (figure 6) for controlled dispensing of a substance, the system comprising: a cartridge 12/22 having at least two compartments for storing material components to form a substance; a plunger 22 having at least two pistons (see "pistons" in figure 2 below) for sealing the respective compartments and advancing the material components in the at least two compartments; and a lever 30 and a geared connection rod (see "connection rod" in figure 2 below) for providing controlled dispensing of the substance, wherein the lever is integrally formed with at least a part of the cartridge (see figure 2; the lever 30 is integrally formed with element 20 of the cartridge during assembly), and wherein the geared connection rod (see "connection rod" in figure 2 below) is integrally formed with the plunger 22. Re. claim 27, Broyles further discloses a reservoir 60 (figure 6) for receiving the mixed substance). Re. claim 31, Broyles further discloses the cartridge comprises an actuator part 22 (element 20 also serves as an actuator part; figure 2) and a material receptacle 12 having at least two

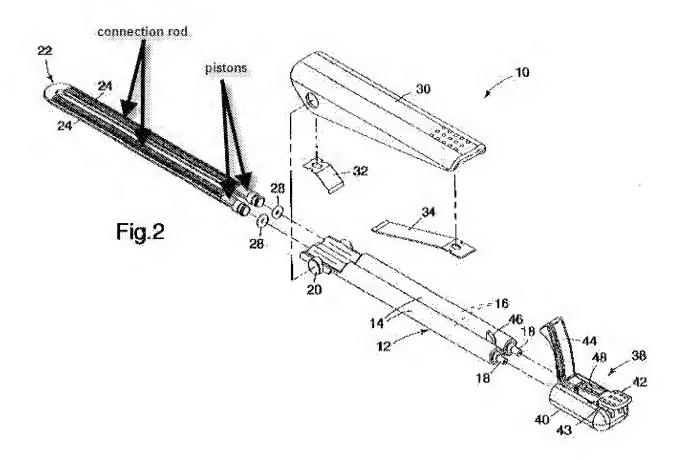
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compartments 14 for storing material components, the material receptacle being separable from the actuator part (element 22 is shown to be separable in figure 2). Re. claim 33, Broyles further discloses a substance for the treatment of caries (Col. 1, lines 45-46).

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4. Broyles is silent regarding the delivery system comprising a self-opening closure system which seals the front ends of the compartments and would open when the plunger is advanced, the self-opening closure system comprising a plug that may be pushed forward upon movement of the plunger toward the front end of the cartridge. However, Speer discloses a delivery system comprising a self-opening closure system which seals the front ends of compartments and would open when the plunger is advanced (when advanced with enough force), the self-opening closure system comprising a plug 84 that may be pushed forward upon movement of the plunger toward the front end of the cartridge (when plunger pushed forward with enough force, the cap would be forced off/open). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify Broyles to include a selfopening closure system which seals the front ends of the compartments and would open when the plunger is advanced, the self-opening closure system comprising a plug that may be pushed forward upon movement of the plunger toward the front end of the cartridge, as taught by Speer, for the purpose of keeping the dispenser from leaking while not in use.

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- 5. Claims 20, 25, 27 and 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petersen et al (US 20040024353 A1) in view of Dai et al (US 20070060894 A1).
- 6. Regarding claims 20 and 35, Petersen discloses a delivery system 10 (figure 1) for controlled dispensing of a substance, the system comprising: a cartridge 12 (figure 2) having at least two compartments 18/16 (figure 2) for storing material components that may be mixed to form a substance; a plunger 50 (figure 2) having at least two pistons 32/44 (figure 2) for sealing the respective compartments and advancing the material components in the at least two compartments; and a lever 58 (figure 4) and a

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geared connection rod 94 (figure 4B) for providing controlled dispensing of the substance.

- 7. Petersen further discloses the lever 58 (figure 3) is attached (indirectly) to a sleeve 66 (figure 3) and a pawl 98 engages with the lever so that upon each push of the lever, the pistons are caused to move forward, providing controlled dispensing of the substances.
- 8. Petersen also discloses wherein by pressing the lever, a pawl 98 (figure 4) engages with the connecting rod 94 (figure 4B; on underside of element 76 in figure 4) and thereby activates a plunger 50 (figure 2), and a piston 32/44 is moved forward.
- 9. Petersen is silent regarding the delivery system comprising a self-opening closure system which seals the front ends of the compartments and would open when the plunger is advanced, the self-opening closure system comprising a plug that may be pushed forward upon movement of the plunger toward the front end of the cartridge. However, Speer discloses a delivery system comprising a self-opening closure system which seals the front ends of compartments and would open when the plunger is advanced (when advanced with enough force), the self-opening closure system comprising a plug 84 that may be pushed forward upon movement of the plunger toward the front end of the cartridge (when plunger pushed forward with enough force, the cap would be forced off/open). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify Petersen to include a self-opening closure system which seals the front ends of the compartments and would open when the plunger is advanced, the self-opening closure system comprising a plug

that may be pushed forward upon movement of the plunger toward the front end of the

cartridge, as taught by Speer, for the purpose of keeping the dispenser from leaking

while not in use.

10. Claims 20 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Epstein et al (US 6007515) in view of Dai et al (US 20070060894 A1).

11. Regarding claims 20 and 35, Epstein discloses a delivery system (figure 3) for

controlled dispensing of a substance, the system comprising: a cartridge 30 having at

least two compartments for storing material components that may be mixed to form a

substance; a plunger 40 having at least two pistons 44 (figures 3 and 15) for advancing

the material components in the at least two compartments; and a lever 22 and a geared

connection rod 50 for providing controlled dispensing of the substance.

12. Epstein is silent regarding the delivery system comprising a self-opening closure

system which seals the front ends of the compartments and would open when the

plunger is advanced, the self-opening closure system comprising a plug that may be

pushed forward upon movement of the plunger toward the front end of the cartridge.

However, Speer discloses a delivery system comprising a self-opening closure system

which seals the front ends of compartments and would open when the plunger is

advanced (when advanced with enough force), the self-opening closure system

comprising a plug 84 that may be pushed forward upon movement of the plunger

toward the front end of the cartridge (when plunger pushed forward with enough force,

the cap would be forced off/open). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary

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skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify Epstein to include a self-opening closure system which seals the front ends of the compartments and would open when the plunger is advanced, the self-opening closure system comprising a plug that may be pushed forward upon movement of the plunger toward the front end of the cartridge, as taught by Speer, for the purpose of keeping the dispenser from leaking while not in use.

- 13. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Broyles, in view of Speer and in view of Lokhandwala et al (US 20030186190 A1).
- 14. Regarding claim 24, Broyles/Speer discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed, as set forth above for claim 20.
- 15. Broyles/Speer is silent regarding the lever and pawl being adapted to reset to their original positions after each activation without the presence of additional springs. However, Lokhandwala teaches a dispensing device comprising a lever and a pawl which are adapted to reset to their original positions after each activation without the presence of additional springs (paragraph 0019). Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to modify Broyles/Speer by configuring the lever and pawl to reset to their original positions after each activation without the presence of additional springs, as taught by Lokhandwala, for the purpose of making the device simpler to manufacture.

- 16. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Epstein, in view Speer, and further in view of Lokhandwala.
- 17. Regarding claim 26, Epstein/Speer discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed, as set forth above for claim 20. Epstein/Speer is silent regarding a reinforcement member for hindering possible backlash movement of the connection rod, wherein a pawl is adapted to lift the reinforcement member and thereby release the connection rod. However, Lockhandwala teaches a reinforcement member 126 for hindering possible backlash movement of the connection rod 122, wherein a pawl 152 is adapted to lift the reinforcement member and thereby release the connection rod (Figure 1; paragraph 0019; the reinforcement member 126 is released with each stroke of the lever, wherein the pawl 152 pivots forward so as to push the plunger 120 forward). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify Epstein/Speer by including a reinforcement member for hindering possible backlash movement of the connection rod, wherein a pawl is adapted to lift the reinforcement member and thereby release the connection rod, as taught by Lokhandwala, for the purpose of preventing unwanted movement of the lever.
- 18. Claims 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petersen, in view of Speer and further in view of Fukui (US 6544233 B1).
- 19. Regarding claims 28, 29, and 30, Petersen/Speer discloses the claimed invention substantially as claimed, as set forth above for claims 20 and 27. Petersen is silent regarding the reservoir comprising a sleeve which is movable over the exterior surface

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of the cartridge and a cavity for receiving the substance exiting the cartridge, the cavity being formed by the interior surface of the sleeve and the exterior surface of the cartridge, wherein the cartridge is caused to move forward toward the cavity thereby providing controlled dispensing of the substance However, Fukui teaches a reservoir comprising a sleeve 1 (figure 1A) which is movable over the exterior surface of a cartridge 6 (figures 1A and 1B) and a cavity 9 for receiving the substance exiting the cartridge, the cavity 9 being formed by the interior surface of the sleeve 1 and the exterior surface of the cartridge 6, wherein the cartridge is caused to move forward toward the cavity (figures 1A and 1B) thereby providing controlled dispensing of the substance. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to modify Petersen/Speer by including the sleeve and integral parts, as taught by Fukui, with the cartridge disclosed by Petersen, for the purpose of allowing two substances to mix prior to being dispensed from the device. Upon modification of Petersen/Speer, as described above, the cartridge would act as a piston and be moved forward into the reservoir just as the pistons disclosed by Petersen are activated (as described above for claim 1).

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- 20. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Broyles, in view of Speer, and further in view of Simonton.
- 21. Regarding claim 32, Broyles/Speer disclose the claimed invention substantially as claimed, as set forth above for claims 20 and 22. Broyles/Speer i is silent regarding the system further comprising a brush. However, Simonton teaches a brush 32 (Figure

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1) attached to a material dispenser. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify Broyles/Speer by attaching a brush to the system, as taught by Simonton, for the purpose of helping to facilitate the precise application of material (paragraph 0018).

- 22. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Broyles, in view of Speer, further in view of Simonton, and further in view of Ferguson.
- 23. Regarding claim 34, Broyles/Speer/Simonton discloses the system according to claim 33, but is silent regarding a kit with a system according to claim 33, further comprising a glove. However, Ferguson teaches a kit 10 that holds a dispensing system 30 ("syringe") and a glove 52 (Figure 1). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify Broyles/Speer/Simonton by putting it in a kit with a glove, as taught by Ferguson, for the purpose of transporting the items together.

Response to Arguments

24. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 20 and 24-35 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

25. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ERIC ROSEN whose telephone number is (571)270-7855. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cris Rodriguez can be reached on (571)272-4964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/ERIC ROSEN/ Examiner, Art Unit 3732

/Cris L. Rodriguez/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3732